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7. Baynton.

8. Zachariah B., died 1837, aged 55 years.

9. Mitchie B., married Randolph Jefferson, brother of the President. Randolph Jefferson died 7th August, 1815. This couple left a son, John Jefferson, who was raised by Nicholas B. Pryor and his wife.

Susan Ballow, wife of David Pryor, died in Nashville, Tenn., 1831, aged 94.

The following information was kindly furnished by Hon. Luke Pryor, of Athens, Ala., in response to a request made to him :

My father Luke Pryor, son of John Pryor, was born April 3, 1770, in Hanover county, near Richmond, Va. His oldest brother Richard was a tobacco merchant in Richmond, who under the primogeniture laws of England, had care of the children and estate of his father John. My father (Luke) married twice, his first wife was Miss Martha Scott, sister of General Winfield Scott, by whom he had one son, George, born October 24, 1802; died October 24, 1803. They were married October 8, 1801. Martha Scott Pryor died November 5, 1802.

On August 22, 1808, my father the second time married my mother, Miss Ann Batte Lane, daughter of Sylvia and Benjamin Lane. Mrs. Lane was Sylvia Perry. My mother Ann Batte Lane, was born June 21, 1790; died March 2, 1864. I believe her native county was Brunswick. They had ten children: Martha, who married Wm. D. Allison; John Benjamin; Ann Batte, who married Frederick R. Shelton; Elizabeth, who married Fleming Douglas; Mary Dennis, who married Henry W. Cambell; Harriet Bolling, who married Dr. Thos. S. Malone; I myself married Miss Isabella Virginia Harris, daughter of Captain John H. Harris and Francis Rowsie Harris, all of Virginia; a younger brother Richard, a sister Virginia, both died when children, the latter being nine years old; Emily, the youngest, married Dr. Andrew Jackson McWilhaney.

The children of myself and wife are as follows:

Aurora, who married Robert A. McClellan; my only son William Richard, married Ida M. Harris; Memory, married Wm. Shirley Peebles; Anne Batte, married Maclin Sloss; Francis now unmarried; Mary D. married Thos. Bass Leslie; Harriet, married Robert C. Lowe; Isabella Benjamin, died at an early age. All of my family, and most of those whom they have intermarried are of Virginia blood, paternally and maternally, their ancestors were of English, Scotch and Irish blood.

[Additions and corrections are requested.—Ed.]

THE COLES FAMILY.

(CONTINUED FROM JULY NUMBER.)

Edward Coles married Sally Logan Roberts of Philadelphia.

Isaac Coles married Julia Stricker, daughter of General Stricker, of Baltimore.

Walter Coles, son of Walter and Eliza Cocke Coles, of Woodville, Albemarle county, Va., married Anne, daughter of Dr. James Carter and Sarah Pleasants Logan, his wife, of Goochland county, Va., and had issue as follows: Dr. Walter Coles, of St. Louis, Mo., who was twice married—first, Anne Taylor Preston, daughter of Hon. Wm. Ballard Preston, Montgomery county, Va.; second, Elizabeth Childs Pendleton, daughter of Colonel Edmund Pendleton, of Lexington, Va. The children of the first marriage: Walter De R. Coles, of St. Louis, and Lucy Preston Coles; children of second marriage: Edmund Pendleton Coles and Elizabeth Carter Coles.

Sally Logan Coles and Elizabeth Cocke Coles, daughters of Walter Coles and Anne Carter, reside at Woodville, Albemarle county, Va.

John Coles, of St. Louis, son of Walter Coles and Anne Carter, his wife, married Lena Connett, daughter of Wm. Connett, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Thomas Bolling Coles, youngest son of Walter Coles and Anne Carter, of Woodville, Albemarle county, Va., married Charlotte, daughter of Rev. Ed. F. Berkley, of St. Louis.

The following account of Governor Edward Coles is derived from an address by Judge W. W. Howe before the Louisiana Historical Association, on the occasion of the presentation of Governor Coles' portrait to the Association by Miss Coles, of Philadelphia:

"He was born in 1786 on his father's estate of 'Enniscorthy,' in Albemarle county, Va., some ten miles south of Monticello. It was at this house that Governor Thomas Jefferson took refuge in 1781, when he so narrowly escaped capture by the troopers of Tarleton. About eight miles below, at Scottsville, on the James river, is the place where Lafayette, improvising a road through the forest, headed off Cornwallis and drove him back to Yorktown. A monument is now being erected at Scottsville to commemorate the incident.

"In 1809 Edward Coles, planter and owner of slaves bequeathed to him, became the private secretary of President Madison, and held the position for six years. In 1816 he was sent by the President on a special mission to St. Petersburg, the duties of which he discharged with skill and success. It was after his return from this mission that he proceeded to carry out a plan which he had been considering for many years.

"As early as 1814 he had been corresponding with Mr. Jefferson upon the subject of slavery in Virginia and the possibility of gradual emancipation. Mr. Jefferson, in his reply of August 25, 1814, of which a facsimile is given in Mr. Washburne's sketch, had expressed his profound sympathy with the purpose in view, while admitting the practical difficulties that stood in the way. In 1818 Mr. Coles visited the Territory of Illinois, and in 1819, seeing no immediate prospect of emancipation in Virginia, he resolved to remove his slaves to Illinois, to set them free, and to give them lands for their support. On the first of April, 1819, he

set out upon the journey, going across the mountains to the neighborhood of Pittsburg, and proceeding with his party down the Ohio on flatboats. On the morning after he left Pittsburg he caused the boats to be lashed together, called the negroes on deck and made them an address which concluded by proclaiming their freedom. In Mr. Coles account of the scene he declared that they were thrilled with delight and gratitude, and at once proposed to work for him without wages until they could thus compensate him for the expense of the journey to the West. This offer, however, he declined, and at his own expense settled each head of a family in Illinois on 160 acres of land. Some, at least, of these emancipated people proved to be industrious and prospered in their new home.

"Mr. Coles was appointed by President Monroe as Register of the United States Land Office at Edwardsville, Illinois. His experience in public affairs, his amiable manners and his remarkable intelligence combined to make him a commanding figure in frontier life, and in 1822 he was elected Governor of Illinois. The contest was close. There were four candidates, and Coles was elected by a plurality of only fifty votes.

"A few days after his inauguration, he wrote the following letter, which is interesting and important in these days, when the newspapers are full of the names of 'colonels' who never saw a battalion, of 'judges' who never sat on a bench, and 'honorables' who have no right to the prefix :

" 'VANDALIA, December 10, 1822.

" '*Gentlemen*,—Our State Constitution gives to the person exercising the functions of the Executive the appellation of Governor, a title which is specific, intelligible and republican, and amply sufficient to denote the dignity of the office. In your last paper, you have notice me by the addition of 'his Excellency,' an aristocratic and high-sounding adjunct, which, I am sorry to say, has become too common among us, not only in newspaper annunciations, but in the addressing of letters, and even in familiar discourse. It is a practice disagreeable to my feelings and inconsistent, as I think, with the dignified simplicity of freemen and to the nature of the vocation of those to whom it is applied. And having made it a rule through life to address no one as his Excellency or the honorable, or by any such unmeaning title, I trust I shall be pardoned for asking it as a favor of you and my fellow-citizens generally not to apply them to me.

I am, etc.,

" 'EDWARD COLES.

" 'Messrs. Brown & Berry, Editors of the *Illinois Intelligencer*.'

"When we remember how long Mr. Coles had been in public life, at Washington and in Europe, the statements of this letter are worthy of notice.

"But a more important question was already looming like a cloud in the political horizon of Illinois.

"The State was a part of the former Northwest Territory, from which slavery had been excluded by the ordinance of 1787; but it seemed as if a majority of the voters of the State were in favor of introducing the institution by an amendment of the Constitution of the State. Their purpose was not openly declared, but it was strongly suspected, if not positively known. They had elected a Lieutenant-Governor of pro-slavery views, and a large majority of the new Legislature were ready for the plan.

"The inaugural speech of Governor Coles sounded a note of warning. He declared that some negroes were still held in practical bondage in Illinois, notwithstanding the ordinance of 1787 and the prohibitions of the first Constitution of Illinois, and that a system of kidnapping of free blacks was being tolerated, and he called for legislation to prevent such unlawful acts. The struggle was at once precipitated. The pro-slavery party, led by acute lawyers, declared that Illinois was slave territory before it was ceded by Virginia to the United States; that the deed of cession of 1784 confirmed the inhabitants, who claimed to be citizens of Virginia, in all their possessions and titles; that the ordinance of 1787, so far as it was in conflict with this provision, was null and void; and that Illinois, having been admitted to the Union on equal terms with all the other States, had now the right to alter its Constitution and make any disposition of negro slaves it might choose. Upon these theories, a committee recommended a measure calling a convention to alter the Constitution.

"In order to pass an act to submit to the people the question of calling such a convention, it appeared that a two-thirds vote was required in each House. Such a majority was ready in the Senate, but lacked one vote in the House. The effort to procure this needed vote led to some remarkable proceedings. Nicholas Hansen, of Pike county, had received a certificate, but his election was contested by John Shaw. After the usual formal proceedings, the contest was decided in favor of Hansen, and he was definitely quieted in possession of his seat. The matter thus passed into judgment, and was supposed to be settled. It was a thing adjudged on every principle of law and justice; but Alexander P. Field, of Union county, then a young criminal lawyer of unusual boldness and skill, two months after, in February, 1823, brought in a motion to reconsider. The motion was carried, and on an *ex parte* affidavit by a friend of Shaw that, 'in the opinion' of the affiant, Shaw was elected by a majority of 29 votes, Shaw was given the seat. It took special messengers four days to reach him and bring him back, but he was brought in at last, voted for a convention, and the act was adopted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)